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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALLEN ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 37.

No. 18,760. 號十五百七千八萬一第 日八十月五年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th, 1918. 三拜禮 號六十二月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

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EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES

F R I B O U R G

&

T R E Y E R

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MACGREGOR & Co.

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FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

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[1898]

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.20 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15 "
6.30 " to 8.30 " " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table; but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller's Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1908]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through Express	No. 23 Local	No. 24 Through Express	No. 25 Local
CANTON (Chai Sha Tan)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
SHUN LUNG	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45
Shun Chai	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.55
Shing Shui	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.05
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.15
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.25
Tai Po	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.35
Shatin	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.45
Yuen Long	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.55
Hung Hom	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.05
KOWLOON	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.10

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 26 Through Express	No. 27 Local	No. 28 Through Express	No. 29 Local	No. 30 Through Express	No. 31 Local	No. 32 Through Express	No. 33 Local	No. 34 Through Express	No. 35 Local	No. 36 Through Express	No. 37 Local	No. 38 Through Express	No. 39 Local	No. 40 Through Express	No. 41 Local	No. 42 Through Express	No. 43 Local
East Ferry	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35	dep. 6.35
KOWLOON	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50
Hung Hom	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10
Shatin	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.20
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
Tai Po	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.40
Shatin	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50
Yuen Long	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00
Hung Hom	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10
SHUN LUNG	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20
CANTON (Chai Sha Tan)	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.40

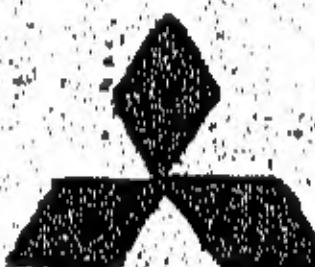
* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanling dep.	6.00	6.30	6.50	7.10	7.40	7.50
Shatankok arr.	6.55	7.20	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.20



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

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NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet. Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 feet. 83 feet. 85 feet.
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 34 " 34 " 44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. 560 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " 66 " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 25 " 25 " 25 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoed).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOEDI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 328 feet 6 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 66 " 66 " 66 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 25 " 25 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [2061]

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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager. 1846

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong, Canton and Macao, Chinese Currency \$11.00 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" to Canton.
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" from Canton.

THURSDAY, 27th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" to Canton.
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" from Canton.

FRIDAY, 28th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" to Canton.
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" from Canton.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
a. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
a. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
a. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 1 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manilla, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [1901]

Hongkong St. George's Society

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS 1918.

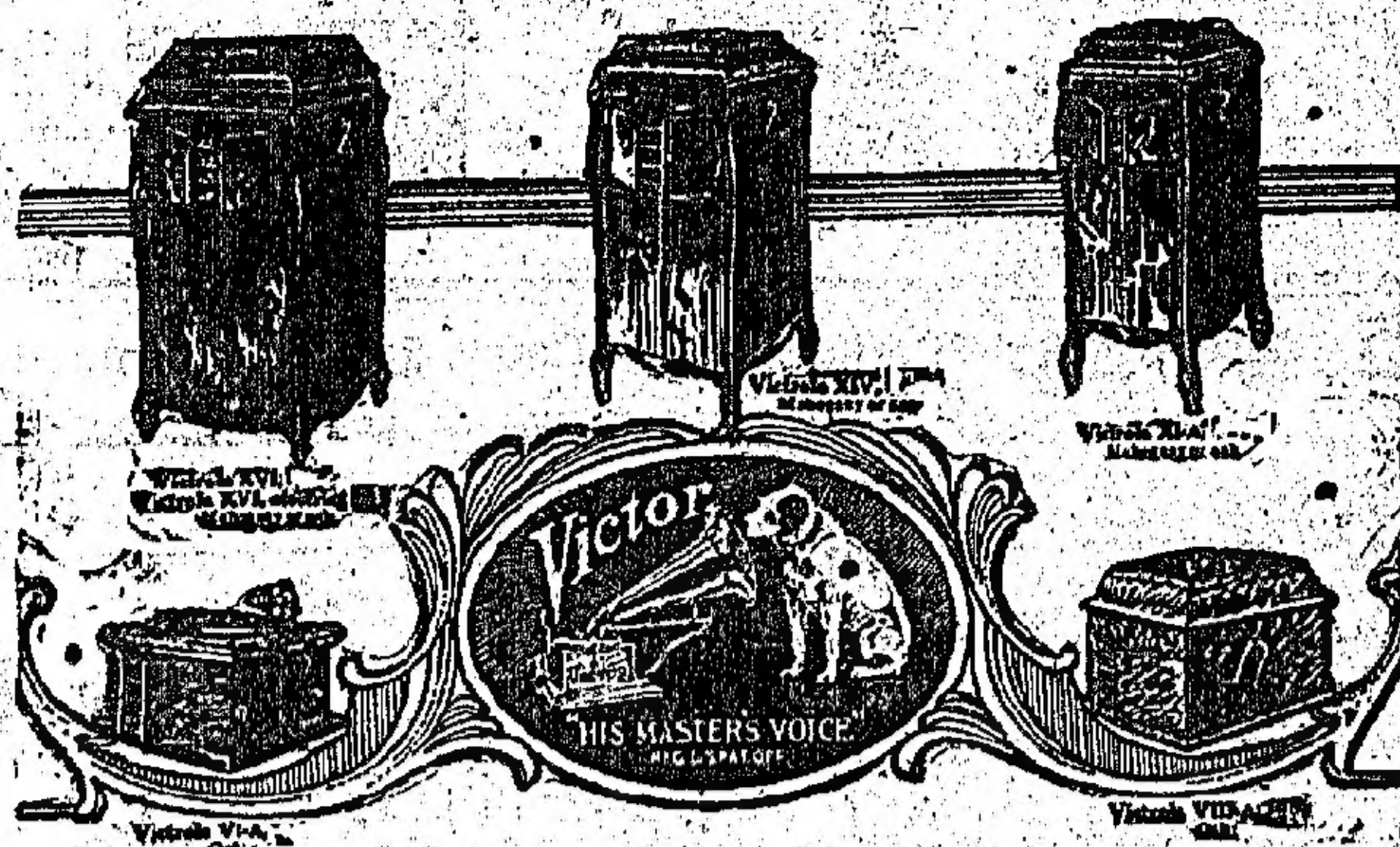
LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS.

Number 11,820 = 1st Prize \$176,250
" 54,824 = 2nd " 52,875
" 80,415 = 3rd " 35,250

Ticket Number	Amount of Prize	Ticket Number	Amount of Prize	Ticket Number	Amount of Prize
00367	100	27526	200	63601	200
01251	400	31530	100	63730	1,000
01259	7,500	32237	700	64269	10,000
01862	400	37815	7,500	65196	2,000
02483	700	39529	450	67017	100
04274	300	39562	100	68572	700
06260	300	40506	100	69493	100
07551	200	40739	2,000	70214	200
07574	500	40788	300	72303	400
08625	1,000	40948	5,000	72458	100
09546	1,000	41403	400	73536	100
09523	100	42850	200	74612	400
11518	300	43561	700	76010	200
11820	176,250	44078	25	76223	200
12370	100	45094	2,500	77280	400
13883	100	45489	1,000	78993	700
14925	1,000	46520	700	80415	35,250
15646	700	46540	400	80577	100
16169	2,000	49219	100	85755	200
17028	200	49462	200	88119	2,000
18460	700	49941	200	90598	200
18748	300	52555	700	89937	200
19275	5,000	54252	200	89975	200
19375	200	54692	52,875	89975	300
19608	10,000	55898	100	90767	200
20647	2,000	56970	100	91074	300
21136	200	58376	200	92076	200
22124	100	58806	400	92868	100
22528	300	60336	200	92938	200
23300	300	60404	100	93953	100
24182	400	61134	200	94800	400
25718	100	61594	1,000	95376	300
25308	2,000	62562	200	95658	100
26480	300	63764	400	—	—
26763	100	63338	300	—	—

THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC FOR EVERY HOME!

The VICTROLA brings this treasure to all alike.



Prices \$44 to \$363.

20% Discount for cash with order.

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[20-3]



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RUBBER EAR STOPPLES.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

10, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

LA MINERVA

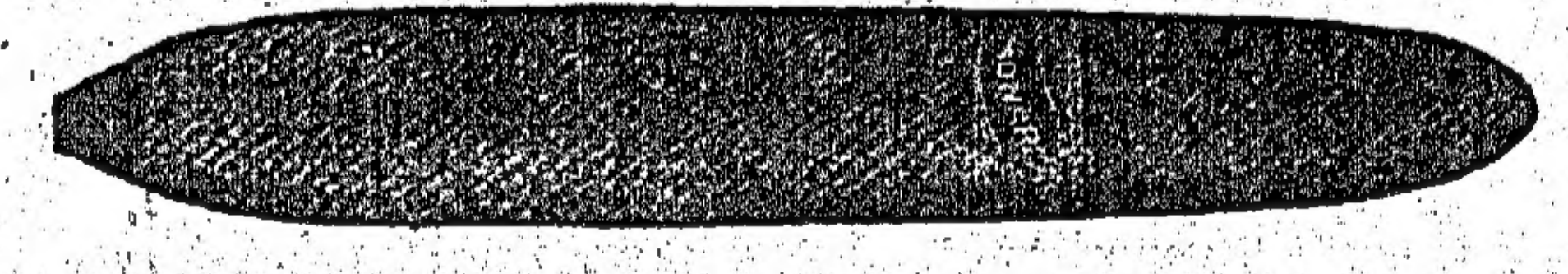
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MINISTROS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. In Boxes of 25 \$3.50



MONARCAS

One of the most popular Cigars of the La Minerva family. It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. In Boxes of 25 \$2.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1351]

A Set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica may be seen in Hongkong at the office of this paper,

as well as at the Commercial Press, Hollywood Road. You are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection.

[3174]

ON SALE.

WAI KEE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 133, Des Vœux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

THE WAR AND BRITISH RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

In a letter to the Editor of the *London and China Express*, dated March 4th, Mr. F. P. Purvis, Chairman of the Tokyo Branch of the Patriotic League of British Overseas, says:—

In the House of Commons on Feb. 22nd, as reported in the local Press, Mr. Joseph King asked the Foreign Secretary why a large number of British subjects of military age were allowed to remain in Japan. May I be permitted on behalf of the Tokyo Branch of the Patriotic League of British Overseas, the only British national organisation in Tokyo, to protest against the insinuation conveyed in Mr. King's question?

The facts are that out of a total of 1,337 British males of all ages in this country, 170, as shown in the figures published by Colonel Somerville, Military Attaché to the British Embassy, have joined His Majesty's Forces direct from Japan, 98 members of British families resident here joined from places other than Japan, 325 have voluntarily registered at the British Consulate and are holding themselves in readiness to join the Forces if called upon. Exclusive of the 98 whose families live here, but who joined the Army elsewhere, the total number serving or registered is 500, or 37 per cent. of the resident male British population. If the 98 were added, the proportion serving or registered would be 44 per cent. With regard to the men remaining in Japan, it is common knowledge that many are the sole representatives of British firms, and with many others, remain most unwillingly because their services are considered necessary if British commercial interests are not to suffer irreparable damage. The staffs of British offices have been "diluted" to the utmost extent, and His Majesty's Consuls are conversant with the facts concerning all British firms. It may be added that most of the men who have gone to the front made the journey to England at their own expense, or with the aid of the British Association of Japan, which early in the war organised a guarantee fund to assist in bearing the cost of transportation.

It may be considered by some that Mr. King could have been ignored, but my Committee felt that his aspersions should be met, alike for the sake of the men who have gone home to fight in justice to a small community of Britons who would not willingly do less for their country than more fortunate fellow subjects at home, and to prevent the dissemination of erroneous impressions in the land where we live.

P.S.—Since the above letter was written I have received a communication from Mr. Francis O. Studer, Chairman of the Yokohama Branch of the Patriotic League, which states:—"I have submitted your letter to a committee meeting, which was held this evening, and my Committee are unanimous in their approval." The British residents of the port thus associate themselves in this protest against an unwarranted aspersion upon a remote community.

STATE OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.

THE TEXTILE SITUATION.

The *Monthly Record* of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for April says:—

The cotton industry cannot be left to work out its own salvation in these times, and its natural or normal action is restricted at many points. The Board of Control, the Board of Trade, the Shipping Controller, the War Office, have all power over it, and even the Egyptian Government is a partner in the disposal of the crop on which the finer spinnings depend. The latest and one of the most formidable instruments for its restriction is the Man-Power Bill, and the combining of which will bring many necessities further stoppage of machinery.

Labour is not fully employed in Lancashire, but the men who should be useful in the Army are generally those that may be easily spared. All manner of difficulties lie before us, and they will be tackled with discretion and with stout hearts. Very soon we may have a wages question, but there is hope in its very complexity of finding opportunities for accommodation.

The shortage of yarn has been the conspicuous feature in the trade, and there are serious disadvantages and even dangers in the high prices which have resulted from it. Both buyers and sellers are weary of committing themselves, and the fears of ultimate depreciation overcloud the market. The shipping uncertainties, too, become more acute as a deterrent and, while offers from abroad persistently lag behind quotations, merchants are fain to discourage their customers.

India has shown rather more interest in goods than it did last month, but our Eastern trade is listless and uninvited; it would be impossible to meet a normal demand. The home trade and the War Office are the best buyers still.

There has been some improvement in the prospects of the American cotton crop, but prices have lately exceeded all records except those set up by the American War. There has been endless discussion about price-fixing in the United States, and we shall believe in this being done to raw cotton when the President affixes his signature to the Act.

The temporary withdrawal of freight for cotton bred some anxiety and the prospects are not good, but we may expect that those who control the destinies of the trade will maintain some relation between demand, capacities for manufacture, and supply. And this is so of our industries generally; it is for the rank and file to carry out orders faithfully.

THE SITUATION AT CHEN-CHOW.

DUM DUM BULLETS USED AGAINST THE NORTHERNERS.

A correspondent at Chenchow, writing on June 18th, says:—

Since writing you before, matters here have changed a good many times. First, the city is in a panic expecting the Northerners to take this place speedily; then the tide ebbs and we hear reports that they have been driven back. Then there are rumours that peace is being negotiated, but it is hard to get any information that is trustworthy. There has been a lull in the fighting on this front, however, for we have had no new wounded in the hospital for about two weeks, though we still have a lot of the old cases and many sick soldiers.

During the month of May we had over one thousand wounded and sick. Some of the wounds show evidence of being made with dum-dum bullets, and we have positive proof that this side is using them, for a number of the soldiers have their belts full of that ammunition and boast that they use it against the Northerners. When exhorted not to be as low as the Germans, they say: "Why, we only use them against the enemy." As though there would be any question of using them against friends!

The situation here is becoming serious as to rice. The troops are commandeering anything, and if the struggle goes on much longer there is going to be much suffering.

Taking advantage of the lull in the fighting, the foreign families have either left or are just leaving, and those who can get away. Dr. Tootell has had to stay on account of the hospital, and my wife and myself are staying as we do not wish to leave him alone.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this senseless struggle will soon be over, and peace restored to the country.

FOREIGN SILK ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai was held in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, on June 18th.

Mr. E. T. Byrne, who presided, said:—The improvement of agriculture, which has been one of the chief aims of this Association, is now well started, not in as big a way as we should all like, but we think if the efforts now being made give the successful results we expect, the Chinese as well as the Government are bound to provide further and larger funds.

The shipping question has naturally given us all many worries and we think our efforts towards getting space have met with very fair success considering the scarcity of tonnage and I may say your committee had considerable qualms in making a bid of 1200/- per ton on a certain Japanese steamer which, however, took away over 7,000 bales of silk and relieved the congestion very materially.

Trade generally, I think, may be considered as fair and as prices of both wool and cotton are comparatively higher than silk, we may anticipate that there will be no unreasonable restriction placed on the import into any of the Allied countries.

The demand for silk garments amongst the Chinese continues to expand and any increase in the production of silk, and such increase is probably by no means small, is taken up by China.

The tendency towards higher cost of production continues, the increase in the value of coal alone adds 15s. 2d. to a bale of steam flature, whilst in the country land and labour are both going up, and the population is also increasing rapidly.

It was decided to raise the fee from 12s. 12d. to 15s. for the current year. The Chairman pointed out that the balance in hand which they had commenced the year with had been considerably reduced by increased charges.

The following committee was re-elected to serve for the present year:—Messrs. E. T. Byrne, C. Muller, F. Schwyzer, L. Camera, H. Madier and H. M. Little.

IS TEA A FOOD?

RULING OF THE DIVISIONAL COURT.

The question whether tea is a food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Order was raised on the April 25th before Justices Darling, Avory, and Shearman in a King's Bench Divisional Court.

Mrs. Ellen Hinde, of Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, appeared against a conviction by the Justices of Clipping Norton of having an excessive quantity of tea on her premises. It was proved that she had 122 lb. in her house on January 28th last, and the Justices fined her £50 and £10 costs. She contended that tea was not an article of food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Order. The Justices held the contrary view.

The Magistrates were not represented to oppose the appeal, and finally the Court held that tea was not a food within the meaning of the Food Hoarding Order, 1917. They, therefore, allowed the appeal, and quashed the conviction. What Mrs. Hinde bought, said Mr. Justice Darling, was tea leaves. One did not eat tea leaves, therefore tea could not be described as a food. Even if the word "drink" had been included in the order this could not have been described as hoarding drink. Tea leaves are not a drink, but something from which one makes a drink.

Tea now a food. The Food Controller has amended the Food Hoarding Order to include tea, coffee, and cocoa. The new clause reads: "For the purpose of this Order, the expression 'article of food' shall mean every article which is used for food by man and every article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food, and shall include tea, coffee, and cocoa."

CANTON AND THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

£500 COLLECTED FOR OUR SAILORS.

On the occasion of the King's Birthday the sum of \$2,934.58 and £30 in drafts was collected at Canton. Of this, £500 was sent to King George's Fund for Sailors, the balance of \$2,934.58 being transferred to British War Contributions.

The following is the list of subscribers: W. A. Alexander, \$25; D. A. Alonco, \$5; Dr. W. J. Webb Anderson, \$5; Anonymous, \$13.50; ditto, \$25; ditto, \$27; ditto, \$50; B. S. Ashton, \$5.

T. Bailey, \$5; D. Bartolini, \$15; F. W. Bell, \$31.48-25; W. F. Bichard, \$10; S. T. Biddling, \$10; C. I. Blanchett, \$10; G. H. Bowker, \$25; Rev. A. H. Bray, \$5; B. A. T. Co., Ltd., \$55; W. W. Brooks, \$5.

C. S. F. A. Carl, \$50; G. N. Courtney, \$20; K. Cumming, \$10; O. W. Dargh, \$200; N. C. Dastoor, \$3; Deacon & Co., Ltd., \$25; M. Daldas & Sons, \$5; S. Dossaboy & Co., \$5; W. Drude, \$10; R. H. Dunn, \$10.

W. S. Ellaby, \$10; A. Ellis, \$5; G. E. Eyles, \$10; V. Ferguson, \$10; H. T. Foord, \$25; Christine Forbes, \$10; Isabel Forbes, \$10; K. Margaret Forbes, \$10.

C. D. G. Gain, \$35; F. Gandossi, \$25; L. H. Garner, \$5; H. Gaylard, \$5; Gerin, Drovard & Co., \$100; C. A. Gimblett, \$5; T. E. Griffith, Ltd., \$629.51-100.

W. A. Hannibal, Ltd., \$50; H. P. Harris, \$10; F. C. Herb, \$25; H. J. Hicks, \$5; S. Hill, \$5; Hogg & Karanjia, Ltd., \$25; A. Holson, \$30.

E. G. Jamieson, \$50; J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., \$100; D. Jeebhoy & Co., \$5; Miss Alice Jones, \$5.

B. F. Karavara & Co., \$5; H. S. Karavara, \$10; M. H. Karavara & Sons, \$5; G. C. Kitching, \$20.

L. E. Lammert, \$10; G. A. Lawrence, \$10; Little, Adams & Wood, \$50.

D. R. McEuen, \$50; A. McKinnon, \$10; Rev. G. H. McNeur, \$5; A. Martin, \$10; R. T. Matheson, \$25; G. Mavor, \$25; M. N. Mehta, \$10; E. R. Mogra, \$10; E. J. Morse, \$10; H. E. Muriel, \$10.

K. Olin, \$10. J. C. Parkin, \$30; Patell & Co., \$10; J. B. Patel, \$5; K. S. Pavri, \$10; A. J. Payne, \$5; C. A. Peel, \$20; F. A. Perry, \$10; Pohomull Bros., \$10; J. Price, \$10.

W. Redd, \$5; R. J. Redd, \$10; C. H. Redd, \$10; J. V. dos Remedios, \$10; Dr. W. G. Reynolds, \$10; H. Rigenbach, \$5; J. Robertson, \$10; Rev. W. W. Rogers, \$10.

H. H. Sandeman, \$20; W. A. Shera, \$5; C. H. Shields, \$100; H. C. Shrubsole, \$25; H. E. Smith, \$25; H. Staples Smith, \$200; J. T. Smith, \$10; Percy Smith (Hongkong), \$5; E. H. Smyth, \$5; U. Spalinger, \$25; W. Gordon States, \$10; W. M. Stratton, \$15.

Thomas, \$5; E. C. Triggall, \$20. D. Urquhart, \$5. A. D. Vania, \$5; J. P. Vasunia, \$25; Villa Bros., \$50.

H. D. Warner, \$10; C. E. Watson, \$10; R. J. White, \$20; D. Willis, \$10; A. Wilson, \$30; H. B. Wilson, \$20. Total, \$2,934.58 and £30.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

POLICE SCHOOL. The following results to date are published for information:—

(a) Passed with Credit. P.-c. 442 Thomson, Water Police. Trooper 490 Hall, Mounted Police. Trooper 794 Hodge, Mounted Police. Trooper 748 Ainslie, Mounted Police. P.-c. 699 Nazarin, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 819, Moosdeen, No. 2 Platoon.

(b) Passed. P.-c. 698 Fisher, Water Police. P.-c. 650 Aitken, Water Police. P.-c. 672 Henderson, Water Police. P.-c. 469 Taylor, Water Police. P.-c. 671 Nicoll, Water Police. Trooper 733 Smirke, Mounted Police. Trooper 743 Galloway, Mounted Police. Trooper 588 Hall, Mounted Police. Trooper 499 Mody, Mounted Police. Troop-Sgt. 630 Arnold, Mounted Police. P.-c. 804 Hyder, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 419 Madar, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 638 Mahomed, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 802 S. A. Bux, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 800 U. M. Omar, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 461 C. G. Markar, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 685 A. G. Saffad, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 833 Santra, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 420 Moosdeen, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 807 Juman, No. 2 Platoon. P.-c. 767 Hyder, No. 2 Platoon. Sergt. 636 Rumjahn, No. 2 Platoon. Sergt. 629 Curriem, No. 2 Platoon.

Will attend at Headquarters Office at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, July 27th, to discuss training of recent recruits.

HELMETS. Helmets (without spikes) are, until further orders, to be worn (a) by Patrolmen on first shift duty; (b) by Search Supervisors going on duty at 5.30 p.m.; and (c) by Mounted Police going on duty at or before 5.30 p.m.

JOINED. No. 2 Platoon—P.-c. 488 Eman Deen. By Order. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

June 25th, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOT SAN PO."]

June 25th.

HOUSE RENT-TAX. A meeting was held in the Provincial Assembly, yesterday, to discuss the house-rent-tax. It was decided to send an appeal to the Civil Governor requesting him to abolish the impost.

It is said that the Treasurer has sent representatives, accompanied by police officers, to collect this tax from the monied classes.

THE NAM-HUNG FRONT. Several trains conveying ammunition were dispatched to Nam-hung last night. The situation there is regarded as very serious.

GENERAL LUK. An official message states that General Luk Wing-ting will proceed to inspect the Kwangsi borders.

Recruiting by Luk's command, is proceeding in Kwangsi. Several Kwangsi leaders in Canton have been recalled to Kwangsi.

THE LUI-CHOW FRONT. It is reported that Lui-chow City is being bombarded. The Canton leaders have decided to attack the city from five directions. The Tuchun has offered \$300 to each of the soldiers who first enter the city.

THE JOYS OF JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

We are informed that the editor of the *Democrat* in Canton was suddenly shot by the Tuchun's demand. The editors of all the other newspapers are greatly excited, and protests denouncing the execution have been sent to various places.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

THE "NATIONAL ASSEMBLY" AND THE PEKING AUTHORITIES.

The National Assembly of the Republic of China now meeting in regular session in Canton will again repeat its previous declaration that it will repudiate all agreements or contracts which have been, or may be, made by the Peking Government with foreign Governments without the approval of the Assembly, as provided by law. The Assembly has recently expressed its disapproval of the secret agreement between China and Japan. It is now again calling the attention of foreign Governments to the fact that the Republic of China will not be responsible for the agreements, contracts, or other acts performed by the illegal Government at Peking in its relation with foreign individuals or Governments.

KWANGTUNG'S INDEPENDENCE.

Citizens of Canton, together with the Provincial authorities and public organizations, have also declared that Kwangtung is now independent of the Peking Government, that they condemn the attempt of Lung Chi-kong or any other person who tries to arrange loans and foreigners in the name of their province and that they refuse to recognize any agreement that is not made according to law. The Cantonese have through cross reports that the Peking militarists and Lung Chi-kong are offering the mining interests of Kwangtung to secure a foreign loan of five million dollars. They wish the foreign public clearly to understand that Lung Chi-kong has never been recognized as the Inspector-General of Linghwang, and that he has no authority whatever to represent Kwangtung in any manner.

A public meeting of Cantonese citizens will soon be held to request their foreign friends again not to involve themselves in the present internal struggle in China in order to avoid unpleasant intercourse in the future.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the British Police Court, Shanghai, on June 17th, Sergt. J. H. Taft, of the Municipal Police, was charged with embezzling funds belonging to the Shanghai Municipal Service Club, the Police Rifle Club and the Police Recreation Club. There was also an additional charge of fraudulently embezzling the sum of \$30 received by him from subscribers while acting as treasurer of a fund for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. E. Ambrose.

Mr. K. E. Newman, who appeared for the prosecution, said there were altogether five charges before the Court, the first of embezzling the sum of \$500 or thereabouts from the Police Rifle Club; secondly, while acting in the capacity of treasurer of the Rifle Club he unlawfully altered an entry in the Club's pass book with intent to defraud; thirdly, that he embezzled the sum of \$254.34, the property of the Police Recreation Club; fourthly, that he embezzled a sum of \$400, a sum deposited by a boy employed by the Municipal Service Club as guarantee and deposited by the accused in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and the fifth charge was the one already given above. Counsel explained that when Mr. Ambrose was going home to fight, the Municipal Service Club arranged for a subscription for him for which the defendant acted as treasurer. He ordered the present, a gold wrist watch, from Messrs. Boyce, Bassett & Co., but failed to pay for it from the money subscribed, but asked that the watch should be charged to the Municipal Service Club.

The accused was committed for trial.

ARMED ROBBERY AT YAUMATI. CHINESE EX-DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE CONVICTED.

The hearing of the case in which Ng Yau Kap (*alias* Ng Hok San), Tang Lan and Chan Shui Kwai were indicted before His Honour the Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions, for committing an armed robbery at Yaumati on May 11th was continued yesterday. The first prisoner was also charged with receiving property well knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo) defended the first prisoner.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. J. H. Seth, R. Hunter, T. M. Gregory, A. Ireson, V. Franco, Quan Shun John, and F. J. Agabag.

The principal witness for the prosecution was an accomplice of the robbers, who, when arrested, turned informer. He gave a detailed description of how the robbery was committed. He declared that he had never been a friend of either of the prisoners, whom he did not know until two days before the robbery took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness stated that he was unable to recognise the house in which the robbery was committed, despite the fact that he was acting as *cave* at the time. Neither did he know the number of the house.

Another witness, a coolie-foreman, said the last witness was acquainted with the third prisoner. They were working together under witness. In fact, witness employed the informer on the third prisoner's recommendation.

Another Crown witness deposed that the first prisoner, who was living at her house, could not possibly have left her house on the morning of the robbery, because the door was barred from the inside by her, and she herself opened the door on the morning in question.

The first prisoner deposed:—I was a cadet in the Police High School at Canton some years ago. I graduated in 1911 after three years' training. I was then transferred to Kowloon Police Station, where I was stationed for six months. In 1912 the Chinese Revolution broke out. I went back to Canton and, finding everything in chaos, I returned to Hongkong and stayed with some friends. In the second year of the Republic I obtained an appointment as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Yancha. After two months' service I got another post under Yam King Chow, but retired at the end of two years. I then got a post as a teacher, after which I received an appointment under Chung Fuk Yue to inquire into the bad characters in three districts around Canton. I took up the post about the second moon, and resigned at the end of the 6th moon owing to another revolutionary outbreak and the fact that the Government had passed to another body. I then lived in retirement in Canton for some time. My elder brother was an official there, and I assisted him. I came to Hongkong last year. I stayed for two nights at one of the boarding houses, and subsequently lived at 59, Redamation street. The silk clothing is mine and so is the piece of wire, which was used by me in connection with the repair of some earthen pots. The strips of cloth do not belong to me; I never had such dirty cloth. It is a lie to charge me with participation in the robbery at Yaumati. The third prisoner visited me with two other men and wished to know whether there was a steamer leaving for Foochow. I said I did not know, so he went out to make enquiries. The other two men then asked whether I could change ten sovereigns into silver and notes. I did so, paying \$9.50 for each sovereign. The first time I ever saw that bangle was in the brothel.

His Lordship: What do you mean by *Wai Yau*?—I was sent to reorganise the police force, after the revolution which had disturbed the country.

The Crown Solicitor: Did you make much money from your appointments?—Prisoner: No; I was only paid \$30 a month as expenses, as the country was beggared after the internal disruptions.

The other two prisoners alleged that they were forced to make admissions at the Police station as they were assaulted by the Police. "In fact," said one, (Continued at foot of next column.)

EUROPEAN LADY ATTACKED ON BOWEN ROAD. MISCREANTS ESCAPE.

A gang of robbers committed a daring outrage upon a European lady, who was walking along Bowen Road, on Monday afternoon. It appears that the lady in question had just reached a point near the Military Hospital, where some houses are in course of construction, when a band of men attacked her. One seized her by the neck, while another used violence in attempting to snatch her hand-bag. She screamed for help, and, after a brief struggle, the men, fearing that her cries would attract attention, made off. An extraordinary feature of the outrage is that there were a score or more of coolies working close by at the time, and none volunteered any help. The lady hurried away in great fear, and, obtaining a chair, went to her husband's office, whence a report was made to the Police.

The robbers are supposed to be house-decorators, as their clothes were splashed with paint. Fortunately they did not succeed in obtaining any valuables and no injury whatever was sustained by the lady, other than a severe shock. The Police, so far, have not made any arrests.

A foreign detective pointed a revolver at me and said: "I am the living devil; tell me everything."

Mr. Wakeman, addressing the jury, said there could be no doubt that the robbery did take place. It was true that the inmates of the house were unable to identify the prisoners, but that was due to the fact that they had been gagged and locked up in another cubicle. A curious point in connection with the robbery was the fact that the cubicle of the third prisoner, who was living on the same floor, was not interfered with.

Mr. Alabaster: I understood that the third prisoner's room was interfered with.

Continuing, Mr. Wakeman asked the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty—the only verdict, which should result from the clear evidence laid before them.

Mr. Alabaster said his client (the first prisoner) was charged on two counts, with robbery and receiving stolen property. He had no doubt that the Crown, knowing that there was no evidence against his client on the first charge, brought in the second in order to leave no loop-hole for his escape. The only evidence against him was that of the accomplice, who was nothing less than a police informer. He had been asked, to save his own skin, to point out the men who committed the robbery, and, being confronted with the three prisoners at the station, involved them all. Such a statement by one who was himself a criminal was worthless, and the jury should not give it consideration. The whole story was highly improbable. His client had given a straight forward statement as to how he came into possession of the sovereigns. The woman with whom he lived had stated that he was on the premises on the night in question. How, therefore, could he have committed the robbery? Besides, the informer, the man who played the part of a watcher was unable to identify the house he watched! Were they going to convict a man on such evidence as that? He asked them to treat such evidence with the contempt it deserved. Then, again, the man who was robbed, said he identified the sovereigns by the piece of paper in which they were wrapped. There was a stain on it. He received the money four years ago and remembered dropping some ink over it. He (Mr. Alabaster) did not think it likely that a man, who possibly might have been composing poetry, with the ten gold sovereigns placed before him for inspiration, would have poured some ink on the paper, and then remembered it four years afterwards. He was sure the jury would come to the conclusion that his client had nothing to do with the robbery.

After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, the jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the second and third prisoners. They were, however, divided upon their verdict against the first prisoner by six to one, the dissentient stating that the prisoner was guilty only of receiving stolen property.

His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner—who, he had no doubt, was the ring-leader of a gang—to five years' hard labour, and the second and third prisoners to four years' hard labour each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE RENTS IN HONGKONG [TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I noticed in your yesterday's issue a paragraph announcing the introduction of a Bill to prevent owners exploiting tenants in British Malaya.

A Bill of this character was a matter of discussion long ago amongst the tenants of this Colony, and it is regretted that none of the local legislators has come forward to propose its introduction.

The Straits Settlements have already passed an Ordinance to this effect (Ord. No. 13 of 1917). Why has Hongkong not followed the good example set by the sister Colony to prevent the increase of house-rentals and provide protection against undue exactions by landlords? It ought to have been done long ago.

We solemnly appeal to our local legislators for immediate protection, by introducing this important measure without delay.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PAUPERI.
[The Government's action in building quarters for its subordinate officers, purchasing residences for senior officers, and granting substantial rent allowances to all others constitutes an awkward admission.—Ed., H.D.P.]

CEASE SUBSCRIPTIONS. [TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Now that the Drawing of War Bonds has proved a thorough success, would it not be practicable to arrange these Drawings periodically, viz., once in every three months, instead of asking for endless subscriptions either for soldiers and wounded at the front or for St. John Ambulance Society, Red Cross Institutions, etc.? A Committee should be formed to frame a new scheme for carrying it out. In this way, people would not continually be bothered with appeals. Proper Drawings are great incentives and confer mutual benefits on all concerned, and everybody can participate in them, which is not the case in regard to subscriptions. As to the distributions of the funds realised, that will be for the Committee to decide upon. No difficulty in this respect is likely to arise.—Yours, A FREQUENT SUBSCRIBER.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1918.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the period ending 24th June:—

G. Archbutt	10.00
W. A. Butterfield	5.00
C. H. Blason	5.00
J. Brister	5.00
H. W. Bird	10.00
D. K. Blair	5.00
A. H. Crew	5.00
P. S. Cassidy	3.00
H. F. Campbell	5.00
S. J. Chingchen	5.00
E. Davidson	5.00
A. Denison	5.00
J. S. Fisher	5.00
A. Forbes	5.00
H. H. J. Gompertz	5.00
E. Grant-Smith	3.00
L. N. Leefe	10.00
M. M. Maas	5.00
H. A. Nisbet	5.00
T. C. Nixon	3.00
W. Nicholson	10.00
P. C. Potts (June and July)	10.00
D. M. Ross	10.00
Sir W. Ross-Davies	5.00
E. E. Sedgewick	5.00
"A Friend"	5.00
G. E. Stewart	10.00
F. A. Wells	5.00
C. D. W.	10.00
M. Young	10.00
"Simpson"	5.00
D. Landale	10.00
Staff of As. Pot. Co.	27.00
Dumbarton (May and June)	5.00
Dr. Forsyth (May and June)	20.00
R. Sutherland (May and June)	10.00
E. W. Hamilton (May and June)	10.00
"A monthly subscriber"	5.00
A. H. Skelton (July and Aug.)	20.00
W. M. Humphreys (July and September)	15.00
A. H. Harris (July and Sept.)	15.00
T. Arthur (July and Sept.)	5.00
K. E. Craig (July and Sept.)	5.00
E. I. (July and September)	5.00
W. A. Hannibal (July and September)	5.00
D. Macdonald	10.00
J. E. Joseph, Bros. (donation)	5.20
	\$368.20

Note.—All the above amounts are monthly subscriptions unless otherwise distinguished.

Communications for the Treasurer should be addressed to H.M.S. Tanager, in the future.

J. G. HASTINGS
(Treasurer, S. E. Fund).

KRUPP'S SURPASSED

Krupp's will be surpassed by the world's greatest ordnance and munition plant, which the United States Steel Corporation has undertaken to construct for the Government. The War Department announces that Neville Island, which is seven miles long, in the Chin River, has been selected for the site of the works. The initial cost will be more than Gold \$50,000,000. Work starts immediately.

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the 20th annual meeting of shareholders of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai, on June 18th, Mr. C. R. Burkill (Chairman), said:—You will note that a transfer was made during the year from our Silver Fund to our Gold Fund. We decided during the year that whereas, owing to the high rate of interest obtained on silver investments, it was formerly advisable to keep the surplus of assets over liabilities in silver, the rate of exchange became during the year so favourable that we decided to transfer into gold investments the proportion of the surplus held against our policies in gold currencies. The position now is that not only are the liabilities under our policies in gold currencies covered by our gold assets, but a proportionate amount of our surplus is also invested in gold.

The results of our valuation show that our liabilities in roubles are more than covered by the amount at our credit in roubles with our bankers, apart from our investment in the Russian War Loan. Even, therefore, if Russia repudiates this loan, we are more than covered in respect of our liabilities in roubles.

We have, however, considered that the sound view to take was to separate our rouble business entirely. The result of the separation is that in making provision for our bonus or distribution to shareholders, we ignore the value of the excess over the liabilities of rouble investments, or cash in hand, or at bankers. If, and when, conditions in Russia become more settled, we may be able to make a contribution to our divisible profits from our Rouble Fund.

You will notice that we are continuing to increase our investments in British and Allied War Loans, considering it our duty to do whatever is possible in this way. Our investments in such loans now amount to over £200,000 and you will be pleased to hear that we have already arranged to make a considerable investment in the forthcoming loan in India.

The new business secured during the year shows an extremely satisfactory increase, and I am very pleased to inform you that the progress during the present year to date is even more gratifying to us when we consider the difficulties with which we are faced and have been faced during the last few years.

We propose again to pay the same rate of bonus as last year, and to pay to the shareholders £15,000, to be applied in part payment of the uncalculated capital.

The directors' report, together with the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1917, were accepted and passed.

COMPANY REPORT

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

In their report to the shareholders at the eighth ordinary general meeting on July 3rd, the General Managers (Messrs. Gordon & Co.) state:—

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1918 (after allowing for interest, auditor's and general managers' fees, and writing off depreciation on Company's plant, machinery and launches, etc.) is \$34,422.61. This amount, together with the sum of \$21,558.55 undistributed profit brought forward from last year, makes an available balance of \$55,981.16, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—
To pay a dividend of \$1 per share \$ 7,808.00
To pay a bonus of \$1 per share 7,808.00
To write off patent process rights 21,369.56
To pay a bonus to staff 1,800.00
To place to reserve fund 10,000.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account 7,135.60
\$55,981.16

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd June are as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 25 weeks.
This Year	\$264	\$33,114
Last Year	14,402	341,384
Increase	14,138	83
Decrease	1,708	—

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT KOWLOON.

ONE MAN KILLED.

Owing to the recent heavy rains, a house collapsed in Kowloon City Road, early yesterday morning, burying a man underneath the debris. There was no indication, whatever, that the house had been affected by the weather. It was not in a dilapidated condition, and its appearance was similar to that of others in the locality. The Police, who were apprised of the occurrence, went immediately to the scene and rendered all possible assistance. Pickaxes and shovels were brought into operation, and after about half-an-hour's steady digging the Police discovered the dead body of the missing man.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPT.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN ALL SHADES.

CRETONNES and TAFETTAS

IN NEW COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

PLAIN and FANCY MUSLINS

AND

LACE CURTAINS

IN A NEW RANGE OF DESIGNS.

ALL ABOVE GOODS ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

MODERATE IN PRICE AND WILL

WEAR AND WASH WELL.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.




KEEP COOL



G-E FANS PROMOTE BODILY COMFORT.

FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL DEALERS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents,
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.



Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART SEMI-TRIMMED HATS.

PRETTY GOWNS AND BLOUSES.

GRACA & Co.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.,
—New Supply of—
STAMP MOUNTS.

NOW ON SALE
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
Session, 1917.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS
PRICE \$5
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, until further notice TIPPING will CEASE to be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.13 P.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By Order,
R. BAKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, 25th June, 1918. [2170]

G. R.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1918.
Licensed Warehouses cannot be Opened on that day.

D. W. THAMMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2177]

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$100,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on 27th June, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 28th June, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin for £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 11, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract; thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1918. [2178]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 21 George Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918. [2170]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the first day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO. LTD.," and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.

HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton).
KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong). [2153]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Daddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 805 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 99 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 20,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$24.25 and \$36.45 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

MR. J. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Estate Agents,
100 House Street,
Hongkong.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4 MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.

Apply to—
THE TREASURY, [2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. [1987]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshui, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 32, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
"STANTON LODGE," Mount Pariah, Kennedy Road (left).
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2068]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A Shop in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Bachelor, in suitable locality, Small FLAT of 2 Rooms with Bath-room and Kitchen.

Apply to—
Box 2165,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2165]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, for months August and September.

Write stating full particulars to
Box No. 2163,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2163]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK, for about a month.

Apply to—
Box No. 2172,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2172]

FOR SALE.

ONE 7/9 H.P. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR.

Run about 1,000 miles.
Apply to—
Box No. 2171,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2171]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—

FOOK YUEN, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Cheong, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Loo Bridge, Canton. For particulars.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2168]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admission of admission to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR,

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 618.

BIRTH.

CEUM.—At 31, Dixwell Extension Road, Shanghai, on the 24th inst., Mrs. G. W. CEUM, a son. [2175]

MARRIAGE.

BURNEY-WILSON.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. King, No. 34, Hankow Road, Shanghai, on June 17th, in the presence of C. J. Spiker, Esq., U.S. Vice-Consul, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., BEN WESLEY BURNEY, of St. Joseph, Missouri, to ELIZABETH (Bessie) GIBBS, daughter of the late Ed. GOULDING WILSON, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th JUNE, 1918

KAISER'S "EXTRAORDINARY SPEECHES."

THE anniversary of the German War Lord's accession to the throne was spent, the cables tell us, at the Main Headquarters and was an occasion for "extraordinary speeches." We have the substance of the assertions made by the KAISER and von HINDENBURG, from which it is evident that both still cherish the vain hope that they will compel humanity to acknowledge the superiority of their "world view." It is, of course, impossible for the KAISER to make any public utterance without a reference to himself and almighty God. On this latest occasion he explained how the Deity had answered his prayer for the right men in the time of danger by bestowing HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF upon the German Empire. Mr. Lloyd GEORGE usually makes an effective retort to the KAISER and his minions, and the biting sarcasm of his speech at the supper given to the statesmen of the British Overseas Dominions was the best comment possible on the exuberant verbosity of the "All Highest." Who, he asked, gave the British Empire to the KAISER's enemies and planted wrath against injustice, abhorrence of inhumanity, and love of freedom in the

heart of man? The KAISER did not return thanks; it will be noticed, for the assistance of Prince LICHNOWSKY, who has borne witness to Germany's blood-guiltiness. Nor did he refer to the ex-director of Knurr's establishment, Dr. ALTHOFF, who has recently challenged the devil which possesses Germany. He did not mention that poor fool of 1914, BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, who must have pondered many times the words which Shakespeare put into the mouth of the fallen Cardinal. He did not even allude to the services of the lying Chancellor, Count HERTING, who declared in the Reichstag that his heart bled for humanity, and professed his sympathy with President Wilson's ideals, at the time that he was engaged in the cynical and callous transactions with Russia. The fact is that the KAISER still lives, moves, and has his being in that extraordinary atmosphere which has sustained him throughout his reign. It is Frederickian "militarism" that is the breath of his nostrils. Twenty-six years ago a professor of the University of Munich, Dr. QUIDDE, compared him to Caligula. The vision of a triumphant German Empire, of the pomp and circumstance of war, its glory and glamour, still fascinates this Hohenzollern. Every school, every pulpit, every newspaper, and every book in Germany is now used to exalt the Hohenzollern stock, and the German people slavishly follow the elusive will-o-the-wisp which leads them, each day that the war lasts, to a more dreadful reckoning.

It baffled many people before 1914 to reconcile the extraordinary actions of the KAISER with the dignity of kingship. Since the war we have all of us learnt much; even those who, like Mr. MAXE, suspected the designs of Germany; and everything that we have learnt about the KAISER proves that he has been fully cognisant of the unspeakable atrocities committed in his name. Mr. GEORGE, in his new book, "Face to Face with Kaiserism," makes it very clear that "the King business," as he calls it, in Germany has poisoned the whole State. Although the past cannot be revised it carries its lessons. In millions of minds, throughout the world the question arises: "Was this war inevitable?" and the only affirmative answer comes from Germany. The rest of the world—neutrals as well as the Allies—know that it is the greatest crime which has ever been engineered against humanity. Most of us realize that the vanity and ambition of the KAISER was one of the root-causes of the conflict and that it has all along blocked the path to peace. A distinguished American author, IRVING BACHELLER, who recently visited the devastated regions of Northern France, has told his own countrymen what he saw there—whole cities of no strategic value destroyed by the dynamite of the German armies; beautiful old buildings battered into shapeless ruins; the villas and little houses of the poor shaken into heaps of mouldering rubbish. "And I see in it a sign of the greater devastation which covers the land of WILLIAM II.—the devastation of the spirit of the German people. Behold the common-sense of Germany become the sense that is common only among criminals! The sooner we recognise that the better. They are really burglars in this great house of God we inhabit, seeking to rob it of its best possessions—Hindenburgs! In this war we must give them the consideration due to a burglar—and only that." And we find the KAISER now, as always, extolling the Hindenburgs. The German, it has been wittily said, became a supman by the simple process of taking the "nots" out of the Ten Commandments. Notes are, of course, inconvenient to persons who make plans for murder, piracy, rape and arson.

It is difficult at times not to be amused, as well as shocked, at the speeches in which the KAISER takes Hindenburg and the Lord into partnership. The common-sense of the common men and women of the civilised nations of to-day revolts against this blasphemy on the part of the KAISER. It will not be forgotten. We refuse to believe that the God of our Fathers has been Kaisered or Kruppied, and we know that the day must come when we shall see "The Captains and the Kings depart." There is no trace in the utterances of the KAISER or his satellites of "a humble and contrite heart," and before it does appear no doubt the Prussian Machine, velli, Prince von Buzow, or "Bernhard

the Lucky," will be brought on to the scene by the KAISER to replace Hindenburg. We are not likely, however, to forget the innumerable dead who have nobly fallen, or the best of the living who have sent them forth. The war drags on longer than any of us thought possible four years ago, but it can only have one end whatever the vicissitudes, and that is the end which the KAISER dreads. For each month that the war continues justice demands more insistently the punishment of the authors of the unspeakable crimes committed on land and sea.

The Imports and Exports Office will be open for all purposes from 9 a.m. to noon on Monday next.

Tank week was formally opened at Hankow with an auction of National War Bonds, which realised 246,300.

On and after to-day, tiffins will not be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.13 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Capt. William Ogle Bell-Irving, M.C., Hussars, of Milkbank, St. Mungo, Dumfries, who was killed in action in Palestine on November 29th, aged 28, left personal estate £7,265.

Mr. Ernest Frank Clennell, son of Mr. W. J. Clennell, H.M. Consul at Newchwang, has just joined the Royal Air Force as cadet, at Hastings, after being medically passed "fit for pilot."

The Japanese Consul-General at Sydney in a recent speech emphasised the point that Japan held herself responsible for keeping the Far East and the Pacific free from German domination.

Mr. Brodie Clarke is being sued at Shanghai for the 15,000 damages for personal injuries to the child of Mr. E. C. Denegri, alleged to have been caused by negligent driving of a motor car by defendant's servant.

Major-General Sir G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.I.E., who is placed on the retired list under the age rules, passed his regimental service in the Royal Engineers, and took part in the China Expedition, 1900 (C.E.E.).

During the week ended June 22nd the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 25 (29 deaths); bubonic plague, 20 (17 deaths); enteric fever, 10 (9 deaths); diphtheria, 2 (2 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese except one—an Indian.

Of the six obsolete cruisers which played a noble part in the attacks upon Zebrugga and Ostend three of them flew their pennants together on the China Station in the early years of the present decade—the *Iphigenia*, *Serius* and *Thetis*. The China Station was their last foreign service zone.

Advertisements in the Personal column of some London papers state that a large manufacturer of textile goods to the Far East would like to correspond with gentleman with necessary influence and connections to establish in London a Chamber of Commerce for promoting British trade with India, China and Japan.

At the celebration of the 118th anniversary of the Church Missionary Society at the Queen's Hall on April 20th, the Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, hon. secretary of the society, said the committee rejoiced that on the initiative of Bishop Molony a Chinese clergyman, Archdeacon Sing Tsao-seng, was to be consecrated as his assistant—the first Chinese Anglican Bishop.

Amongst the gallant officers who lost their lives in the attack on Zebrugga was Captain Henry Crosby Halahan, D.S.O., R.N., who was in command of the Blue-jackets. In 1900 he served in the China War as midshipman of H.M.S. *Aurora*, acting as A.D.C. to Captain H. S. Bayly throughout the siege and in all the operations at and around Tientsin until invalided in August. The official account of his death reads:—"The men were gathered in readiness on the main and lower decks (of the *Vindictive*); while Colonel Elliot, who was to lead the Marines, waited on the false deck just abaft the bridge, and Captain H. C. Halahan, who commanded the Blue-jackets, was amidsthips. The word for the assault had not yet been given when both leaders were killed, Colonel Elliot by a shell and Captain Halahan by machine-gun fire which swept the decks."

Another of the losses in the Zebrugga expedition was Commander Valentine Francis Gibbs, R.N., who was specially promoted lieutenant for war services in China in 1900. He was on the Mercsey ferryboat *Lyra*, and had both legs shot away, dying next morning.

A further mortal casualty at Zebrugga was Lieutenant George Spencer, D.S.O., R.N.R., who, when war broke out, was an officer in the White Star Co., but was transferred to the Navy, and given command of a destroyer off the China coast in 1915.

Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief at Dover, under whose direction the great attacks on Zebrugga and Ostend were made, was in the Boxer trouble as a lieutenant and earned the "expression of their lordships' thorough approbation" for his conduct in that affair. A "cutting-out" expedition quite in the old style was the feat which won him official approval and promotion to the rank of Commander.

At the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, on June 17th, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, was elected president, Mr. W. D. Sprague, vice-president; and Mr. J. B. Powell, secretary. The new committee is composed of Messrs. W. A. Burns, J. W. Gallagher, L. Jacob, J. H. McMichael, W. A. B. Nichols, B. A. Robinson, W. C. Sprague, P. F. Wisner, J. J. Connell, (E. O. Baker to represent in Mr. Connell's absence) H. H. Arnold, J. H. Dollar, and H. Haile.

By kind permission of the Council, Mr. Denman Fuller will give a Recital of light-piano music, which will be open to everyone, at the Helena May Institute on Monday, July 15th, at 5.45 p.m. There will be a collection in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund. Mrs. R. K. Duncan will sing a group of songs by British composers, and the piano pieces will include a number of light pieces by Chopin, Liszt, Czerny, Chaminade, Rubenstein, Godard, and other well-known and popular writers of salon music.

Reports from Christiania state that the objects of the new "European Commercial Co." of Bremen, are, among others, to control the import trade of war products, animals, vegetables, textiles, and minerals from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkestan, Roumania, and Finland; to cut off neutrals who deal with the Allies from the products of those countries and from all commerce with the German Powers; and to organise a boycott and undermining the financial and commercial position of the pro-Entente neutrals.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. H. Mullins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed to the command of the 36th Division Royal Naval Reserve, with the rank of Brigadier-General, served with distinction in the China War, 1900. In the Boxer campaign he was at the relief of Tientsin, the capture of Peiyang arsenal, was in charge of the British portion of the railway station at Tientsin native city, in the course of which he was wounded, and various other affairs in that vicinity; and he shared in the relief of Peking, including the action of Peitsang (medal with "Relief of Peking" clasp).

2nd-Lieut. Claude Trenchard Davis, of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent), was in the thick of the big German drive with the 24th Division, near St. Quentin, from 21st March to 13th April last. The following extract is taken from a letter received by Mrs. Trenchard Davis from Private King, No. 240,784, R.W.K., Trent Bridge Hospital, Nottingham:—"Your son, Lieut. Trenchard Davis, was lying beside me when I got wounded, but had to leave me, as the machine-guns were playing on us so. But he came out again at the risk of his own life to help me crawl into safety, and assisted me to the dressing station. Of course, you know I was Mr. Davis' servant, and was his runner on the day I was wounded, following him about wherever he went."

LONG-RANGE GUNS FOR THE
BRITISH.

From an official hint on the subject it is not at all unlikely that in the near future our artillerymen in France will be in possession of long-range guns equal to anything made at Krupp's. We may look forward to hearing of hitherto immune German ports receiving attention from the English Navy at ranges of anything up to 100 miles. The monitors seem especially adapted for such long-range practice.

THE WAR.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LOSSES COMPUTED AT 180,000.

INTERNAL DISRUPTION IN THE DUAL MONARCHY.

IRISH RECRUITING COUNCIL'S STIRRING APPEAL.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN RAIDS.

LONDON, June 24th.
12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a minor enterprise last night southward of Meteren, killing many Germans and capturing 50 prisoners and some machine-guns.

We also inflicted casualties and captured a few prisoners in raids and patrols in other parts.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, June 23rd.
10.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Clouds and winds hindered activity yesterday and there was no air-fighting.

The weather permitted greater activity at night. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on a dump at Bapaume, railway stations at Armentières, Steenwerk, Buc-Saint-Maur, and the docks at Bruges.

TANKS IN RAIDS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
10.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Last night tanks were used for the first time in raiding. In an operation near Bucquoy they proved satisfactory, penetrating the enemy lines unhindered and returning safely.

Their mission was partly to beat down a path for our infantry, in which they were successful. They also aroused considerable machine-gun opposition, and our progress was thereby restricted to the eastern margin of the Bucquoy Cemetery.

The enemy heavily shelled Strazeele railway, where his attempt to raid our lines failed, with considerable losses.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICANS IMPROVE OUR POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 24th.
12.45 p.m.

An American report states:—Despite opposition we again improved our positions north-westward of Chateau Thierry.

We repulsed a raid in the Vosges.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 23rd.
10.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured 36 Italians south-westward of Rheims.

Italian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY'S GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, June 24th.
5.25 a.m.

Italy's victory is hailed as glorious news, which will be universally felt as of great moment in the war.

The announcement by Signor Diaz that the enemy is retreating in disorder is regarded as of the utmost military significance, but experts warn against the assumption that all danger is averted on the Italian Front, as the ability of the Italians to take the offensive must depend upon the magnitude of the Austrian disaster. Nevertheless, it is conceded that the victories on the Asiago and Piave will influence the balance in favour of the Entente on all fronts, if only by discrediting the legend of German invincibility, while the effect of the splendid victory upon the Italian temperament may evoke a national spirit that will prove irresistible.

It is difficult to determine the causes of the dramatic collapse, as the offensive was planned upon so grandiose a scale and backed by such enormous resources.

CAPORETTO AVENGED.

The warmest tribute is paid to the astonishing recovery of moral which has resulted in avenging Caporetto but it is felt that the undoubted skill, rapidity and valour of the Italians are not enough to explain the Austrian decision to retreat. The internal unrest in the Dual Monarchy has probably affected the troops, though there is no proof to be found in the desperate bravery with which the Austrians fought, but the news leaking out from Austro-Hungary shows that the conditions are bad enough to influence a decision of the high command that will cause gnashing of teeth at Berlin.

The newspapers in London seize the occasion to emphasize the necessity for the Allies not concluding a separate peace with the Hapsburgs, but in taking a firm and unequivocal stand on the side of the Austro-Hungarian slavs.

The *Daily Chronicle* calls upon Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau to go boldly beyond the obscure formula of the Versailles Conference in the matter, and sound out clearly to all the oppressed Hapsburg peoples the note of insurrection and resurrection.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON WAR MATERIAL.

LONDON, June 24th.
12.00 p.m.

An Italian semi-official report states:—The pursuit at certain points reached the left bank of the Piave.

The Austrians abandoned very considerable quantities of war material.

The prisoners have not yet been counted.

ENEMY THROWN BACK AT ALL POINTS.

Continued pressure on Sunday from Montello to the sea obliged the enemy to retire in disorder, and he had already been thrown back at almost all points to the left bank of the Piave. Montello was entirely retaken, and along the Piave considerable bodies of Italians have in large sectors fought their way to the old line on the right bank.

Infantry and cavalry detachments have reconquered several positions on the left bank at Caposile.

Numerous bombing squadrons elsewhere were also thrown across the river.

THE SEVEREST BLOW OF THE WAR.

PARIS, June 24th.

It is the general opinion that the Austrians have received one of the severest blows of the war, and at a time when the internal situation is menacing.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SURPRISE ACTION.

LONDON, June 23rd.
10.40 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely on the whole front.

Our infantry continued pressure in Montello and Piave.

A British energetic surprise action broke in the enemy's lines southward of Asiago, and killed 100 and captured 31 prisoners.

Airmen bombarded the enemy's communications.

We brought down ten aeroplanes. The enemy have lost since June 15th 25 aeroplanes.

FULL DEFEAT OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
10.10 p.m.

An Italian semi-official report states:—Reciprocal artillery firing is still intense along the Piave, while attacks and counter-attacks to assure tactical advantages are proceeding.

The first phase of the great battle, however, has terminated. It has been a full defeat of the Austro-Hungarian armies, which did not succeed in reaching any of their objectives on Montello and in front of Sandona.

The enemy sacrifices were enormous, entire regiments being destroyed.

The enemy losses were at least 180,000, and without gaining even an indispensable initial success of some of the dominating heights assuring crossings on the Piave.

DISMAL AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 23rd.
10.40 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—Fighting on the Piave is less violent. The enemy only resumed counter-attacks on the southern wing of our front. Heavy rains have multiplied the burdens and privations of our troops on the Piave, which has become a rushing stream. Communication between the banks is often interrupted for several hours, and there is difficulty in providing the front with necessities, munitions and provisions.

AUSTRIAN CLAIM CONTRADICTED.

ROME, June 23th.

The Austrian claim of the capture of 40,000 Italian prisoners is semi-officially contradicted. The truth is, this figure represents the whole of the Italian casualties, which, compared with the length of the front and the effectiveness involved, is very small.

NEWS OF VICTORY IN ROME.

ROME, June 24th.

News of the disorderly retreat of the Austrians led to enthusiastic scenes in Rome.

Excited crowds snatched special editions from the hands of news-vendors.

There were great demonstrations in cafes and theatres, orchestras playing the National Anthem and the people cheering.

Similar demonstrations took place everywhere in the provinces.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRAZIL'S NAVAL AID.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Admiral Francisco Demattos, Chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission in Europe, in an interview, said that Brazil was already doing patrol work with the British and American Fleets and guarding the transport of foodstuffs from Brazil. When war broke out, 53 German ships were interned in Brazil ports, of which 33, aggregating 250,000 tons, had been ceded to France. Admiral Demattos predicted victory for the Allies next year.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GROUP OF MINISTRIES.

LONDON, June 24th.

Brigadier-General Seely has been appointed a member of the Council for a new warfare group of Ministry of Munitions, incorporating the Trench Warfare and Munitions and Inventions Departments.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, has arrived in London.

AMMUNITION FOUND IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, June 24th.

Altogether ten tons of ammunition were seized in cornstalks in Dublin.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GEORGIA AND THE TURKS.

MOSCOW, June 24th.

Georgia has decided to continue the war against Turkey.

The Armenians have defeated the Turks and are driving them towards the frontier. The Germans are guarding the railway.

LABOUR MINISTERS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 24th.

The manifesto by Labour Ministers, mentioned this morning, dwells upon the unprecedented influence of labour upon the councils of the nation and says that their position, however, is rendered most difficult by the incessant sniping on the part of anti-national factionalists. It explains that they sometimes have the vote of Opposition inclinations, because that is a condition of the Coalition Government. Nevertheless, there have been passed in three years measures of democratic reform greater than at any time in the history of the country. It appeals to everybody in the labour ranks to do nothing which will tend to destroy the national unity in wartime, because upon the people of Great Britain largely depended the future freedom of the world.

MOTION TO BREAK POLITICAL TRUCE.

The Manifesto by the Labour Ministers is significant, because it is issued on the eve of the Labour Conference, at which the pacifist group submits a motion asking the Conference to break the political truce. The adoption of the motion would make the position of the Labourite Ministers impossible, because they must then either leave the Government or refuse to obey the mandate of their Party. Moreover, Messrs. Hodge, Barnes and Roberts are threatened with unofficial Labour Opposition in their seats.

EARLIER CABLES.

PATRIOTIC IRISH APPEAL.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Government has issued an appeal to all Irishmen, which has been signed by the Irish Recruiting Council, consisting of A. M. Sullivan, Maurice Dockrell, H. McLaughlin and Stephen Gwynn, as follows:—

"At His Excellency's request we have undertaken to organise a voluntary enlistment campaign to be carried on by our own people by their own methods and in their own way. We are conscious of difficulties, but nevertheless believe we shall receive the willing support even of those who are suffering from mismanagement and disappointed hope, for all must realise that the first necessity for a peaceful settlement of Ireland's troubles must be the defeat of the traducer of honour and our common Christianity. Two years ago our sons and brothers marched shoulder to shoulder. They went in answer to Ireland's call. As they pledged their lives our country pledged her honour that they should not die in vain nor should the ranks lack comrades while a soul remained in Erin. The voices of the living and dead implore us to keep faith. War-worn remnants of Irish brigades are reeling beneath the blows of tyranny that would quench the lamp of freedom in Europe. This Ireland is but the cradle of a greater Ireland that lies beyond the seas. That greater Ireland, from Adelaide to Brisbane and from San Francisco to New York, is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders. Our countrymen the world over stand aghast at our inaction. Their friendship is growing cold. This is no hour for trick or bargain. Whatever bitterness must be felt over the record of opportunities lost and promises not kept, we are confident that the answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of a nation that never yet sold itself to the wrong or asked a price for doing right. We believe the response to duty's voice will always prove our trust in the wisdom of the most far-sighted statesmanship. Never doubting the power of justice and right to move Irishmen's hearts, we appeal to all to join in this work of patriotism. If all lovers of liberty, truth and honour range themselves on our side, our Irish heroes with new strength and hope will quickly restore the name of Ireland to its honoured place among the nations of the world."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 24th.

The silver market is steady. There is a good Government demand. The silver market is steady.

SILVER IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, June 25th.

In connection with the low value of notes the Government notifies that the silver circulation, which was two-and-a-half million piastres at the beginning of the war, is now seven millions, owing to various causes, including the hoarding propensities of small cultivators. Similar conditions prevail generally in the East, notably in India and Japan. Thus the silver penny imposed an obligation for the issue of notes owing to the impossibility, despite flourishing finances, of either to buy or stamp silver. Seigniorage will henceforth be devoted to the withdrawal of notes. The population is urged not to hoard, as the Government hopes to secure considerable supplies of silver before the next cotton season.

PRIME MINISTER IN PULPIT.

A WORLD FIT FOR EVERYBODY.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, London, urged that we must prepare a world for peace. The world must be fit for everybody and all classes to live in. There would be no room for deformities like militarism, mammonism and anarchy. All must have a fair share. The future of the Empire had already been committed to democracy. Problems of reconstruction must be arranged in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendliness. The upper classes, middle classes, and lower classes had all passed through the fiery furnace together. It had changed the people's hearts.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded:—"Before, I fought hard to get fairplay for the people from which I sprung. What I got was by fighting. I am going to try another way this time."

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Zurich *Neue Freie Presse* states that the internal condition of Austria is more serious than ever before. A general strike prevails at Budapest, where all the munition factories have suspended work and cavalry are dispersing the demonstrators. A political crisis is expected to mature to-morrow. Parliamentarians forecast that von Seidler will be requested to form a new Cabinet, although he is opposed by the Socialists, who are masters of the situation and demand a new Parliament.

LATER.

EMPEROR REFUSES TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

The Emperor, in an autograph letter to Premier von Seidler, refuses to accept the resignation of the Cabinet for the present, and instructs him to continue his direction of affairs.

The Emperor returned to Vienna from the front on Sunday.

COUNT TISZA MENTIONED AS SUCCESSOR TO WEKERLE.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

The Budapest newspapers, talking of the Cabinet crisis, mention Count Tisza as the probable successor to Dr. Wekerle. In Vienna it is believed the Emperor will refuse to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which will remain unchanged, except, probably, the Polish Minister Von Twardowski, who retires, but the positions of the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture are doubtful, both favouring a convocation of the Reichsrath.

CABINET RESIGNS.

LATER.

A message from Vienna states that to-day's Cabinet meeting decided on the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, June 23rd.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant* says the lack of clothing, shoes and linen in Bulgaria surpasses anything reported from other countries, whilst salt and coffee are unobtainable.

The correspondent suggests that these difficulties contributed to the fall of M. Radoslavoff.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.]

THE ATTACK ON KWANGTUNG.

PEKING, June 25th.

General Lung Chai-kwong has decided to return on the 26th inst.

The Peking Government has promised to send two armies from Shantung, 30 regiments from Anhui, one division and 4 platoons from Chili (numbering in all 60,000 men) to co-operate with Lung's troops, 60 regiments, in the attack upon Kwangtung.

The Premier has instructed the Kiangnan and Hanyang arsenals to supply ammunition to the armies to attack Kwangtung.

U.S.A. AND THE OPIUM DEAL.

The American Legation has received instructions from the U.S.A. Government to protest against the Peking Government buying up the raw opium.

HYPNOTIC BLISTERS.

SURGEON'S EXPERIMENTS.

That blisters can be produced on the skin by means of hypnotic suggestion alone is the claim made by Mr. J. Arthur Hadfield, temporary surgeon, R.N. Some of the surgeon's experiments are thus described.

Getting the consent of a seaman patient at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, to try the experiment, Mr. Hadfield hypnotised the man and then suggested to him that his arm was being touched with a red-hot iron and that a blister would form on the spot. The arm was then covered with a bandage pinned on with a safety-pin, and the pin was sealed on with sealing-wax to make certain that the arm could not be interfered with in any way. The patient was watched continuously by nurses till next morning, when, in the presence of three surgeons, including the deputy surgeon-general, the seal was broken and the bandage removed, showing a small blister on the chosen spot. This gradually developed during the day to form a large bleb with an area of inflammation around.

In two other experiments the skin was actually touched with a red-hot iron. In the first instance the surgeon suggested that there would be no pain, and in the second that there would be the usual pain of a blister. The first blister was perfectly painless, but practically no area of inflammation around it, and healed very rapidly. The second blister was painful from the first, was surrounded by a red-dened area, and took longer to heal. From the fact that the blister which was rendered painless by hypnosis healed so quickly, Mr. Hadfield suggests that hypnosis, by rendering wounds and certain pain conditions, such as pleurisy, less painful might with advantage be made part of the treatment of such conditions.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

BY "A.A.M."

The Kaiser and his Eldest Son Were walking hand in hand. They cursed like anything to see "The Allied Armies stand: 'If these were only cleared away,' They said, 'it would be grand.'"

"The thing I dread," the Kaiser moaned, "Is, if we lose the war, That people may begin to ask: 'What you and I are for; And some may even wonder if They want us any more.'"

"Now if we suddenly attacked The middle of the line, Do you suppose there's any chance That Paris would be mine? 'I doubt it,' said the Princes, and hummed. 'The Watch upon the Rhine.'"

"But if," he added, "we attacked With 'all the men we've got,' We'd either get to Paris or We'd sacrifice the lot; And either way we score, you see— Suppose we have a shot?"

"I see your point," the Kaiser said. "Your argument runs thus: 'A German hero, once he's killed, Will never make a fuss. He may be disappointed, but He can't get back on us.'"

The Kaiser changed his uniform, And drew his sword, and prayed: "A hint that God should not forget. The partnership they'd made; And, leaving it at that, addressed His armies on parade."

"The time has come," the Kaiser said. "To talk of certain things: The glut of cannon-fodder which The Peace with Russia brings; The joy of death in battle, and The sanctity of Kings."

"Your guns are newly cast from Krupp's. Your steeds are newly shod. Your tunics show a virgin gray— So onward, then, with God And I will lie behind the line. And you beneath the sod."

So later on the Emperor Addressed his Eldest Son: "You said, my boy, four years ago, That War was rather fun. Observe this priceless joke of this: They've slaughtered every one!"

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NEW ZEALAND M.P. ON TRIAL

CONSCRIPTION—OBJECTOR PREPARED TO DIE FOR HIS PRINCIPLES.

The numbers which gathered in the Soldiers' Club at Trentham Camp, New Zealand, on March 15th, bore testimony to the interest taken in the Court-martial of Private P. C. Webb, Member of N. Z. Parliament, charged with disobedience of the lawful command of a superior officer in refusing to accept his issue kit.

In opening his address to the Court, Mr. Webb said the charge against him was, he knew, a serious one in the eyes of military law, and (consulting the Army Act) it was quite clear that, according to the section under which he was charged, he was liable to sentence of death. He was aware that District Court-martial had only power to inflict punishment to the extent of two years' imprisonment, but it could recommend that the case be heard by General Court-martial.

Colonel Macdonald (Judge Advocate) pointed out that this was not so.

The President of the Court (Major Talbot) said that the Convening Authority (General Robin) could have done so, but had not.

Private Webb: Then my life is saved.

PREPARED TO DIE.

The President: You mean that you are prepared to die for your principles? Webb: Yes, sir; that is so. He went on to explain that he was so animated by principle as to be compelled to take the extreme step. He did not approve of the method by which a person was tried for such an offence as he had committed. Repeatedly he had protested against men in civil life being so dealt with; being tried by a Military Board whether he were a political, conscientious, religious or any other form of objector. He seriously questioned the capacity of untrained men to adjudicate on such a matter. Besides, it seemed clear to him that if a man were to stand his trial, he should not be called before men whose political or military judgment was against the stand taken up by the person in question.

MILITARY LAW QUESTION.

The law, added Webb, should respect the collective judgment of the people, and in that connection he wished to question the law existing at present under which he was charged. The law of conscription, empowering the authorities to ballot men and compulsorily enrol them in the Army, was passed twelve months after the General Election in 1914.

When the present Parliament was elected every candidate was in favour of the voluntary system as against conscription; they were returned to Parliament on that understanding. But when the big parties in the House came together, they passed the Military Service Bill, thus violating every pledge made to their constituents.

The President said the Court was not prepared to admit any matter extraneous to the case.

Webb pleaded legal justification, and said he wanted to convince the Court that although he was charged under the Act it had been passed without the sanction of the people, and he would not admit that he had committed any breach of the moral laws of the people of New Zealand. Although a member of Parliament he had been denied the right to freely criticise the Government for bringing such a law into existence. He had been told that the great war was a war for liberty, but he appealed to the Government to submit such a vital issue to a referendum of the people. He proceeded to refer to the Australian referendum and the result.

Webb said that in 1914, when the last election was held, war was raging. The enemy was then knocking at the gates of Paris, and the great Verdun battles had just commenced. A majority of 3 or 4 to 1 of the volunteer soldiers going away to fight had voted for his return to Parliament. Very many of them were workmates of his from the West Coast and other parts of New Zealand, who had dipped deep in their pockets to assist in his campaign. Many of these men had approached him in Christchurch and had told him that they were about to record an almost solid block vote to put him into Parliament to represent them and those they had left behind. These men had told him that they wanted him to see that returned maimed soldiers were properly treated.

While one Military Service Board refused to grant exemption to a man who might in a way be termed a director of State, another board exempted a man—the head of a financial concern—in which some half-dozen wealthy men were concerned. He referred, without any reflection on the individual, to Mr. Laidlaw, of Auckland.

Continuing, he said he realised his obligations to the laws of the Government, but also to the people who had sent him to Parliament. He had opposed conscription for many reasons, one of which was that they were sending too many men away, and steps should be taken to save New Zealand from being "bled white."

The President: To save it from running red.

Webb: Yes, but not in the sense in which you and others might mean "red."

POSTERING MILITARY SPIRIT.

Having referred to the efforts of Canada and Australia in comparison with New Zealand, Webb went on to say that five years ago they were told of the serious menace of the yellow peril and the grave danger of an invasion from Japan. They were evidently told this to foster the military spirit in this country. Now Japan and Australia were in alliance and the yellow peril apparently did not exist.

The President: Then probably the war has been a good thing, a blessing in disguise, in regard to this yellow peril.

Webb: You may think so, but I think the day may come when, in that direction, we shall bitterly regret having bled this country white.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

STANDARD SHIP DESIGN.

OWNERS' COMMENTS ON A NEW TYPE.

It seems likely that shipowners may press for a little more uniform action respecting the "N" type of fabricated standard ship which was recently described by the First Lord in the House of Commons, says the shipping correspondent of the Times. This particular type, the First Lord explained, was "designed by the Admiralty in the Department of the Director of Naval Construction in close consultation with the Department of the Controller," and, giving some details, he said: "Comparing this type with the type 'A' which was the original design, we get 2,470 tons additional deadweight capacity for an extra 113ft. in length. Each ton of net steel in the new type will yield 4.06 deadweight tons; against 3.53 tons for each ton of net steel in the original type, an increase of carrying capacity of 15 per cent. for each ton of steel. Not, I think, a bad result for those experts branded as armateurs!"

Owners quite recognize that, without adding much to the length of a ship but by increasing the beam and depth the deadweight carrying capacity could be raised. But they point to the existence of a danger that such a vessel would not have space for the stowage of sufficient ordinary cargo to put her down to her marks—i.e., to enable her to carry her full weight. Alternatively, it is argued that if a cargo of sufficient density were found to enable the ship to carry her full deadweight then the question of her suitability for heavy weather would arise. The theoretical gain in the carrying capacity of such a vessel would, they maintain, in practice be likely to be lost.

While owners will gladly give full credit to any ingenuity which is proved to be effective in stimulating the rapid production of tonnage, it is not unnatural that they should view somewhat critically departures from established and successful forms of design. It is they, who, together with the shipbuilders of the country, were responsible for maintaining the supremacy of the British mercantile marine before the war, and they would be loath to accept any suggestion that they did not select the most suitable forms of design. Further, it is pointed out that the "A" class of standard ship, with which the "N" type is compared, was the result of deliberations of high shipping and shipbuilding authorities.

DESOTISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Once again was Webb checked as he went on to refer to Britain's secret diplomacy, the alliance with Turkey, and the sending of British engineers and officers to help fortify such places as Gallipoli. He contended himself by adding that where they had conscription without consulting the people, they had established a despotism quite contrary to democracy.

DUTY TO CONSTITUENTS.

Continuing, he said he had acted strictly in accordance with his conscience, and if it were a crime to have a political conscience, or any other conscience, he was guilty of that crime, but he was guilty of no crime to bring the blush of shame to his cheek. It was the only honourable stand he could take. He knew his path would be a thorny one, but he asked for no clemency. For all he had done he had not the slightest regret. He was proud to be able to carry the message of protest against the wrongs that exist, even to the prison gates. No doubt he would be found guilty, and equally sure was it that the prison gates were about to open for him. "If there were a thousand prison gates open to receive me," exclaimed "and a thousand military tribunals to try me, I must remain true to my own conscience."

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

Webb, proceeding, said that although to-day Labour might be oppressed, wronged, and outraged, and the people betrayed, the day of reckoning is at hand, and as he would have to answer for doing what he thought was his duty so would the people who sent him there be called upon to take their trial before the higher tribunal in the land—the people. On that day of political judgment they would be asked to justify the high prices ruling and the unconstitutional extension of Parliament; the unjust treatment meted out to youths under the conscription law; and in regard to the treatment of conscientious and religious objectors, the people would want to know why the conduct of the Government should be tolerated. He hoped it would never be said that he had asked for mercy or any special consideration, although he did not like the stand he was taking. He had hoped to be allowed to make a full statement of his attitude towards Imperialism, secret diplomacy, and other things.

The President intimated that the Court was satisfied, and asked Webb to conclude.

The Judge Advocate, addressing the Court, said that in order for the prosecution to establish the charge it was necessary to prove that the command was a lawful one, personally given by a superior officer in the execution of his office; also, the disobedience must be shown to be a wilful defiance of authority. Accused had made a very lengthy statement, but he (Colonel Macdonald) thought it could be reduced and the main points brought under two heads. Accused pleaded justification in that as a member of Parliament his services as such were of more value to the country than if he were in the ranks of the Expeditionary Force. In this connection it was only fair to remember that accused represented Labour, and not one of the other parties. His other point was that the law was made contrary to the will of the people. These two points embraced the whole of the subject matter of accused's address. The Court was only concerned with the law as it stood, and should take no notice of anything the accused had said in regard to what he thought the law ought to be. Accused had admitted everything. He had told the Court that his action was the result of deliberate thought even before coming into camp.

Reports are not yet to hand as to the verdict rendered.

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GERMAN CRUELITIES TO PRISONERS.

TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.
HALF-STARVED AND WHIPPED.

The Government Committee on the treatment by the enemy of British prisoners of war have issued a report on the detention and employment by the German armies behind their firing line in Belgium and France of British soldiers captured on the Western front. The report constitutes yet another count in the long indictment of German cruelty and inhumanity. In the words of Sir Robert Younger, chairman of the Committee, "the treatment brought upon the prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering for which a parallel would be hard to find in the history, tragic in so many of its incidents as that history has been, of the treatment by the enemy of their prisoners during the war."

The Committee, in their survey of evidence dealt with in this report, have failed to find a trace even of lip service either to the obligations (Hague Convention) so solemnly undertaken by the German Government in time of peace for regulating their conduct in time of war, or to the principles of the war book which that Government professes as their own.

There is no doubt in the minds of the Committee that as early as August, 1918, the German command were systematically employing British and other prisoners in forced labour behind the western firing line, thereby deliberately exposing them to the fire of the Allied armies. This fact has always been studiously concealed by the German Government. Their characteristic excuse that it was a reprisal for German prisoners being kept less than 30 kilometres behind the British firing zone would, even if to any extent well founded, be no justification for the calculated brutality of the so-called reprisals, but in truth the excuse itself will not bear investigation.

REPRISALS? BEFORE THE OFFENCE.

In January, 1917, the German Government affirmed that in French and Belgian territories occupied by German troops no British prisoners of war had been detained for any considerable time with the exception of sick and wounded undergoing hospital treatment and prisoners employed in hospital services. The Committee characterise this statement as quite unfounded, and state that prisoners in great numbers had already for months been detained at work immediately behind the German lines, despite the agreement concluded with the German Government in April last that prisoners should not be employed within 30 kilometres of the firing line. The German command continued without intermission to employ their British prisoners under these inhuman conditions, certainly until the end of 1917. It may be even until now.

To illustrate the specious nature of the German excuse the Committee refer to German official documents giving detailed descriptions of reprisals alleged to be in contemplation because of it. It so happens that these descriptions are in substantial accord with the treatment that had been in regular operation for months, before either the threat or the so-called excuse for it. As a typical example the Committee give a transcript of the notice handed to a British non-commissioned officer to be read out to his fellow-prisoners at Lille last April. "Upon the German request to withdraw German prisoners of war to a distance of not less than 30 kilometres from the front line the British Government has not replied. Therefore it has been decided that all prisoners of war who are captured in future will be kept as prisoners of respect—very short of food, bad lighting, bad lodgings, no beds, and hard work beside the German guns under heavy shell fire; no pay, no soap for washing or shaving, no towels, or boots, etc."

"The English prisoners of respect are all to write to their relations or persons of influence in England how badly they are treated, and that no alteration in the ill-treatment will occur until the English Government has consented to the German request. It is, therefore, in the interest of all English prisoners of respect to do their best to enable the German Government to remove all English prisoners of respect to camps in Germany, where they will be properly treated with good food and good clothing, and you will succeed by writing as mentioned above, and then surely the English Government will consent to Germany's request for the sake of their own countrymen."

HALF-STARVING AUSTRALIAN SHOT.

That document (the Committee observe) certainly did not err on the side of overstatement. Many prisoners were killed by the British guns, more were wounded, death from starvation and overwork were constant. In one instance last May British or French shells burst among a number of British and French prisoners working behind the lines in Belgium. Seven were killed and four wounded. The men were half-starved. Two who weighed 13 stone when captured lost five stone. Parcels were kept back and in consequence men were famished. Such was their hunger that they picked for food potato peelings that had been trampled under foot. An Australian, half starving, fell out to pick up a piece

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BLUFFING THE WHOLE WORLD.

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

FAT PURSES AND EMPTY STOMACHS.

[BY ERNEST LONEL PYKE.]

The great paradox of Germany to-day is that while stomachs are empty purses are full.

The money which fills the purses is made either of paper or iron. Gold is almost unknown, though the hoarding habits of the Germans have probably resulted in more having been concealed than has been the case in England.

That there must still be some gold about is proved by the fact that the Army offers to any soldier presenting a 20-mark gold piece (normally about the same value as our sovereign) the equivalent in paper and two days' leave.

During the last few months silver has been withdrawn from circulation and is now no longer legal tender. So long as there is any paper in Germany the Government will multiply money as they are doing at present, and will fill the workers' pockets to repletion.

In Berlin the smallest paper money is a mark, the equivalent of our shilling. That is low enough, but just outside the capital, at Spandau, there are notes for sums down to 2½ of our money.

At first the working classes in Germany did not tumble to the situation and were very cock-a-hoop about the fat fortunes they were making. But when they found that money bought nothing they grew angry. There was a Berlin workman who came to repair the cement floor in the kitchen at Ruhleben, a man who was what you do not often find in Germany—a character, something out of the ordinary. He did not mince matters in speaking of the German Government, from the Kaiser downwards, and had already suffered two periods of imprisonment for opening his mouth too wide.

"Look here," he said to me one day, producing a thick wad of paper money, "I have got all this, but look at these"—exhibiting a small and unappetising piece of sausage and some of the black war bread—"and I have only got this wretched food by depriving my wife of her share."

Here you have the German situation in a nutshell. This man had abundance of money, and if food had been procurable he could have got it, but on the other hand, he did not have sufficient bread or sausage to enable him properly to carry on a day's work. Better, indeed, have I seen a slower worker. It took him three weeks to lay down a small cement floor, and no sooner was the work done than it crumbled to pieces by reason of the weakness of the cement, which, like all other materials, is suffering from war conditions.

SEARCHING COMB-OUT.

The position of German man-power is visible even at Ruhleben. When we were first there we had quite a fine body of men to guard us. These disappeared to one or other of the various fronts and have been succeeded by decrepit old men dressed in civilian costume, with rifle and side arms. The comb-out in Germany has been five or six fold as thorough as the comb-out here, as can be gathered by walking along Unter den Linden or Friedrichstrasse, the one being the best social street and the other the best business thoroughfare in Berlin, similar to our Pall-mall and Cheapside respectively. Whereas young men are to be seen here, none are to be found in Berlin. Middle-aged men, too, are rare. All are relieving others for work in Flanders.

The grading of invalid civilians or wounded soldiers is very carefully done. A one-armed man is given a one-armed man's job. Exemptions from military service on grounds of health are far more difficult to obtain than in England. The original guards at Ruhleben were medically examined again and again and again, and in the end all vanished.

I should say that, speaking generally, the economic and man-power situations in Germany are five or six times as acute as those of Great Britain. I have only been in England twelve days, and perhaps I may not therefore be able to judge; but, comparing the shop windows and the streets of London with those of Berlin, the food supply and the man-power are, I should say, relatively as I indicate.

I walked through one of the great London stores yesterday. It was a revelation to me both as to the quantity of the food supply and as to the class of article which people are buying. In the fish department there was probably more fish than comes into Berlin in any one day, except for some of the coarser fish from the Baltic.

I passed into the cigar and tobacco department and thought of Berlin, where cigars and tobacco are rationed, and the shops selling them are only able to open for two hours a day.

of bread. He was shot and killed by the guard. The frequent cruelty of the guards is a matter constantly referred to by witnesses. One spoke of a German sergeant using a dog-whip on men alone in getting out to work owing to weakness.

As late as November last there were at Limburg-am-Lahn undelivered between 18,000 and 20,000 parcels for British prisoners of war on the German Western front, despite the Anglo-German agreement of the previous July.

The report includes extracts from a mass of evidence regarding the sufferings of prisoners. These speak of the brutality of the Germans, of prisoners dying from starvation and exposure; their clothes reduced to rags. Many were in a verminous condition, and some who were conveyed to the German camp were so famished that two died of eating the food given them. The Committee are preparing a report on the Eastern front.

The vegetable and fruit departments of London stores are an immensely valuable contribution to the national health. So great was my craving for green vegetables at Ruhleben that I willingly paid 12s. for a fresh cabbage, which was only obtained as a great favour, and 4s. 6d. a pound for Brussels sprouts. Oranges, which appear to be as plentiful in London establishments to-day as in peace time, are absolutely unknown in Germany. Lemons are also unknown. So are bananas. Nuts, too, are unobtainable. In fact, the only fruits that one can get are a few costly apples and pears. Even cherries, which in the days of peace grew almost wild on the German roads, did not reach Berlin in the season. Either there was no labour to pick them or they were stolen by local inhabitants.

I was telling someone yesterday of the soap famine in Germany, and, in reply, my friend presented the view of English people that the Germans do not use soap. They certainly do not use it now, because soap has absolutely disappeared; 82 would be willingly paid for a cake of ordinary toilet soap if it could be got. A soap was invented, which, however, had the double effect of destroying the skin and blocking the drain pipes. Shaving without soap is now a necessity all over Germany. It is not an actual privation, but is one of the myriads of daily annoyances that are causing the cry for peace. Bathing and laving without soap are irksome. That alone, however, would not make a nation cry for peace, but when you start the day with a complex shave, a breakfast of boiled potatoes without salt (for there is a salt famine), washed down by a bitter preparation of burned acorns called "coffee," and set out on a day full of such privations and annoyances, the whole monotonous programme has a very great effect on the will power and stamina of the people.

The political and business considerations which are causing a cry for peace I must deal with later on. They also are great. Many of the big German business men see nothing but ruin ahead.

SUFFERING CHILDREN.

To people with children the situation is heart-breaking. I was one day in a chemist's shop at Charlottenburg, the Mayfair of Berlin, buying a tooth-brush (for tooth-brushes are still to be had), when I noticed a pathetic scene between a well-dressed woman and a salesman. The customer asked with anxiety, "Have you yet got that tin of condensed milk for my sick child?" "I have not been able to get it, madame," was the reply. She entreated him to get it and left the shop weeping. That scene is taking place everywhere every day in Germany. I almost felt inclined to find out who the woman was and send her some from my own parcels, but of course did not do so because our parcels are not sent to Germany in order to comfort the enemy.

Those British parcels are well-known from one end of Germany to the other, and I suppose they have been the subject of thousands of curious questions and investigations.

The average German, whose every action with regard to the war is a species of camouflage, with which to fool his enemy, believes that people at home send these parcels to Germany to deceive the Germans as to our food position.

The Germans are taught by their Government-controlled Press that every condition of affairs in Germany is equally severe here. During the strike in Germany the German newspapers had as much to say about strikes in England. During the food riots in Germany, published stories of food riots in England.

The richness and variety of our food parcels baffles the Germans, though let me say that these parcels are essential to the welfare of the British military and civilian prisoners in Germany and must be continued or even increased.

I see no chance of the German food situation becoming better, and as it becomes worse so will the wretched supply dealt out to British prisoners in Germany become less and less, and so will they become more and more dependent upon parcels from home.

I notice that Mr. Wile, in his interesting article in *The Daily Mail* yesterday, suggests that it is the coming of the Americans into the war that has forced the German Government's hand to make the present great offensive in France. In another article I will tell exactly what the Germans think of the American intervention.

My belief is unshaken that it is the cry of the German stomach that is causing this reckless throwing away of life on the Somme.

You cannot half-starve a nation for the best part of four years without producing an immense change in its moral, and the question of Germany's position in the war depends, in my opinion, not upon her land victories but on whether it is possible for her to hold out until she obtains relief from the territories which she has conquered, if there is any such relief available in these regions. None of her conquests have so far supplied the German larder or the German factory.

Both are bereft of raw material. I compare Germany to a vast mass of inflammable material which, if the war and its privations continue, will one day be ignited by some spark of Bolshevism that will be beyond the power of her rulers to extinguish. That the German Government shares this view is obvious. Their fear lest Bolshevism propaganda might be introduced into their country was demonstrated by the fact that in the Brest-Litovsk treaty was laid down the stipulation that no propaganda should enter Germany.

Gloomy folk who come to me and say that the Germans have driven us out of Bapaume and are nearing Amiens, do not seem to visualise the German side of the situation, which presents the spectacle of a hungry, depressed, ill, and uncomfortable nation longing for peace and, so far as the masses are concerned, peace at any price.

If John Bull and the Allies hold on they will get their own terms. Of that I am convinced.

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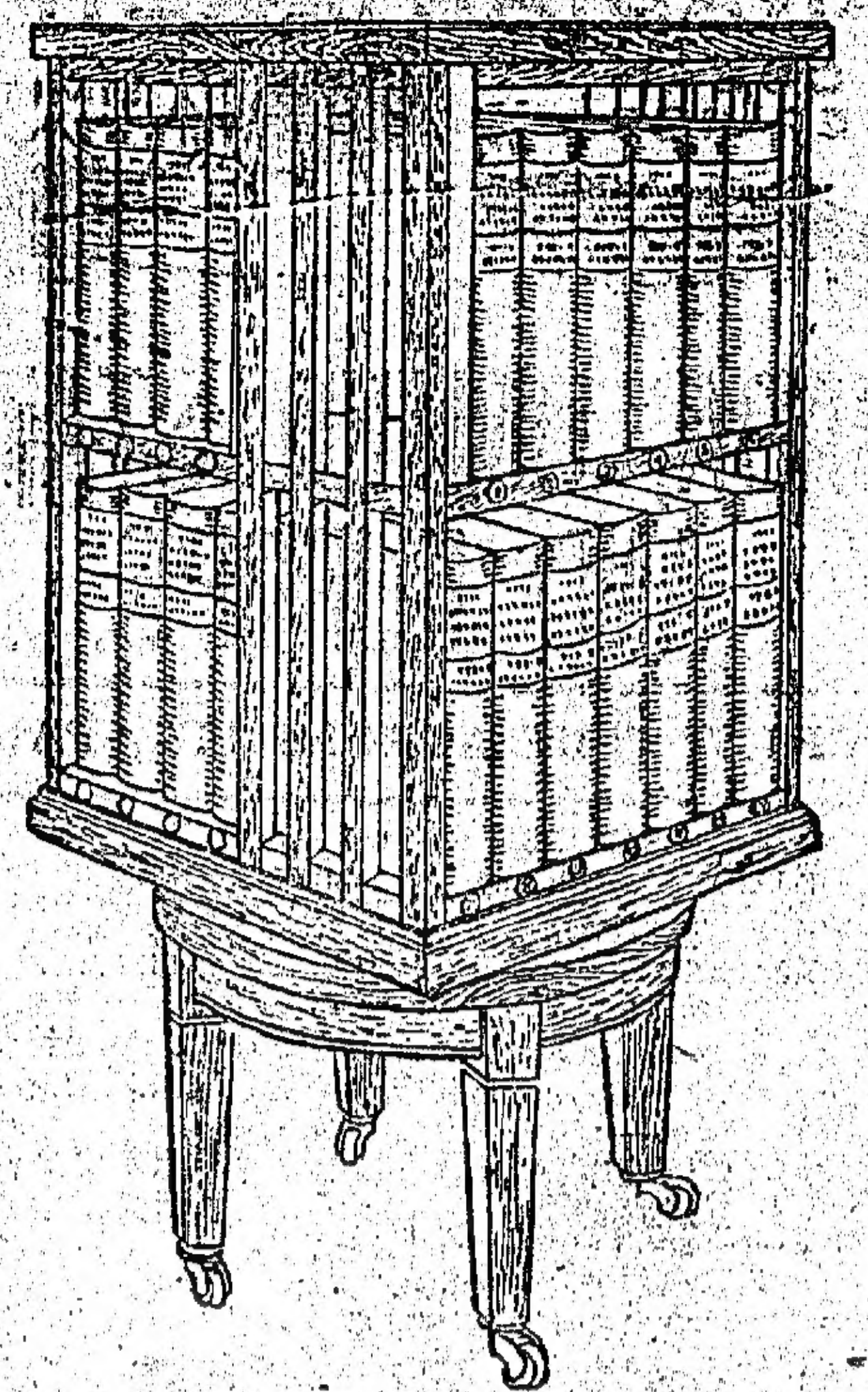
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WEATHER REPORT.

June 25th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations; the depression remains over Tongking and is approaching Shantung from the westward.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since 1st January, 36.97 inches, against an average of 36.28 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: S. & S.W. winds, moderate; fair generally with occasional showers.
Forecast: The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Macao: The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Nemuro	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Hakodate	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Tokio	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Kobe	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Nagasaki	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Kagoshima	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Osima	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Naha	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Ishijima	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Bonin Island	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Hankow	6 a.	29.83	67	78	S	1	b
Ichang	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Kinkiang	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Chungking	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Shanghai	8 a.	29.83	73	78	SW	1	b
Guttsi	8 a.	29.87	73	100	W	5	b
Sharp Peak	8 a.	29.74	82	95	S	2	b
Amoy	8 a.	29.78	80	92	S	0	b
Swatow	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Taihook	5 a.	29.88	75	71	S	0	b
Tientsin	8 a.	29.78	73	73	S	0	b
Tainan	8 a.	29.76	76	77	SE	2	b
Koehu	8 a.	29.78	77	77	S	4	b
Pescadore	8 a.	29.74	76	79	S	1	b
Canton	6 a.	29.74	77	95	E	1	b
Hongkong	8 a.	29.75	81	98	S	4	b
Gap Rock	8 a.	29.71	—	—	SW	4	b
Macao	8 a.	29.71	77	91	NEW	6	b
Wuchow	9 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Hiohoo	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Pekhai	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Funian	7 a.	29.63	81	98	SE	6	b
Tonran	8 a.	29.68	79	97	SW	2	b
Capehansen	8 a.	29.74	78	91	SW	4	b
Apari	6 a.	29.73	79	91	SW	2	b
Dagupan	8 a.	29.71	78	94	SE	0	b
Manila	8 a.	29.76	78	93	S	0	b
Legaspi	8 a.	29.76	76	93	SE	1	b
Tacloban	8 a.	29.78	77	89	S	0	b
Iloilo	8 a.	29.74	77	91	SW	1	b
Surigao	8 a.	29.83	73	78	S	1	b
Uman	4 a.	29.80	73	78	S	1	b
Labuan	8 a.	29.77	76	79	SW	5	b

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KILFFMAN & BURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owner's option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR SHANGHAI TO SWATOW

STEAMERS	On 27th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUNING"
WEIHA, WEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"
SHANGHAI	"SINJIANG"

* WeihaWei and Tientsin (Passengers only).

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"BAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 28th June, at 1 P.M.
"BAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 2nd July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near S. A. K. Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
DAVID HASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
to	from	to	MARSEILLES	at
Colombo	from	to	at	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.	

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNARD & DUBOIS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... TUES. 9th July, 11 A.M. KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... FRI. 19th July, 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 20th July, 11 A.M. TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons ... SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... FRI. 19th July, at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... WED. 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 822 and 823

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU-MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July.
KORU-MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Aug.
SIBERIA-MARU	20,300	TUES. 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, HALEBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2574 and 2575.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at Noon.
"MANILA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th June at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th. "CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes Buildings. O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	DATE
Fort Bayard	...	Wednesday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	...	Wednesday, 27th, Registration... 9.45 A.M. Letters... 10.30 A.M.
Dairen	...	Wednesday, 27th, 3.10 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	...	Thursday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Wethaiwei and Tientsin	...	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	...	Thursday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	...	Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	...	Saturday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and N. China	...	Saturday, 29th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	...	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung	...	Tuesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, SOYPT and EUROPE via SUEZ	...	Wednesday, 10th, Registration... 9.45 A.M. Letters... 10.30 A.M.

Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	...
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Quang Chow	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	...
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungai	4.30 P.M.	...
Shantou, Antan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	...
Canton and Samahai	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak K	9.30 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaucho	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

S.S.	From Hongkong at Noon	July 17th
S.S. "VENEZUELA"
S.S. "ECUADOR"	...	Aug. 14th
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	...	Sept. 11th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 26th
LONDON	...
Telegraphic Transfer	23 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	23 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	23 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	23 1/2
ON PARIS	...
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	43 1/2
ON NEW YORK	...
Bank Bills, on demand	77 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	77 1/2
ON BOMBAY	...
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
ON CALCUTTA	...
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
ON SHANGHAI	...
Bank Bills, at sight	203 1/2
Parity, 30 days' sight	203 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	...
On demand	147 1/2
ON MANILA	...
On demand	155
ON SINGAPORE	...
On demand	139 1/2
ON BATAVIA	...
On demand	149 1/2
ON HAIPHONG	...
On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON	...
On demand	14 1/2 p.m.
ON HONGKONG	...
On demand	\$ 8.05 n.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 16.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test	48 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	\$0.04
Canton ... 20	\$4.40 Discount
Canton ... 10	\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 28th June:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.
Saturday, 29th June:—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., General Meeting.
Monday, 1st July:—
General Holiday.
Wednesday, 3rd July:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE ... \$1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

Messrs. BARNES & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

OFFICE—14 Des Voeux Road.

Phone—389

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Now the warm weather is approaching, we wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having your fans cleaned and oiled.

All work entrusted to us will receive prompt personal attention. A large stock of fans and electrical goods always on hand and competent workmen can be sent to any address.

ATOMISERS IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP ... 25,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital ... Francs 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government
of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotie

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

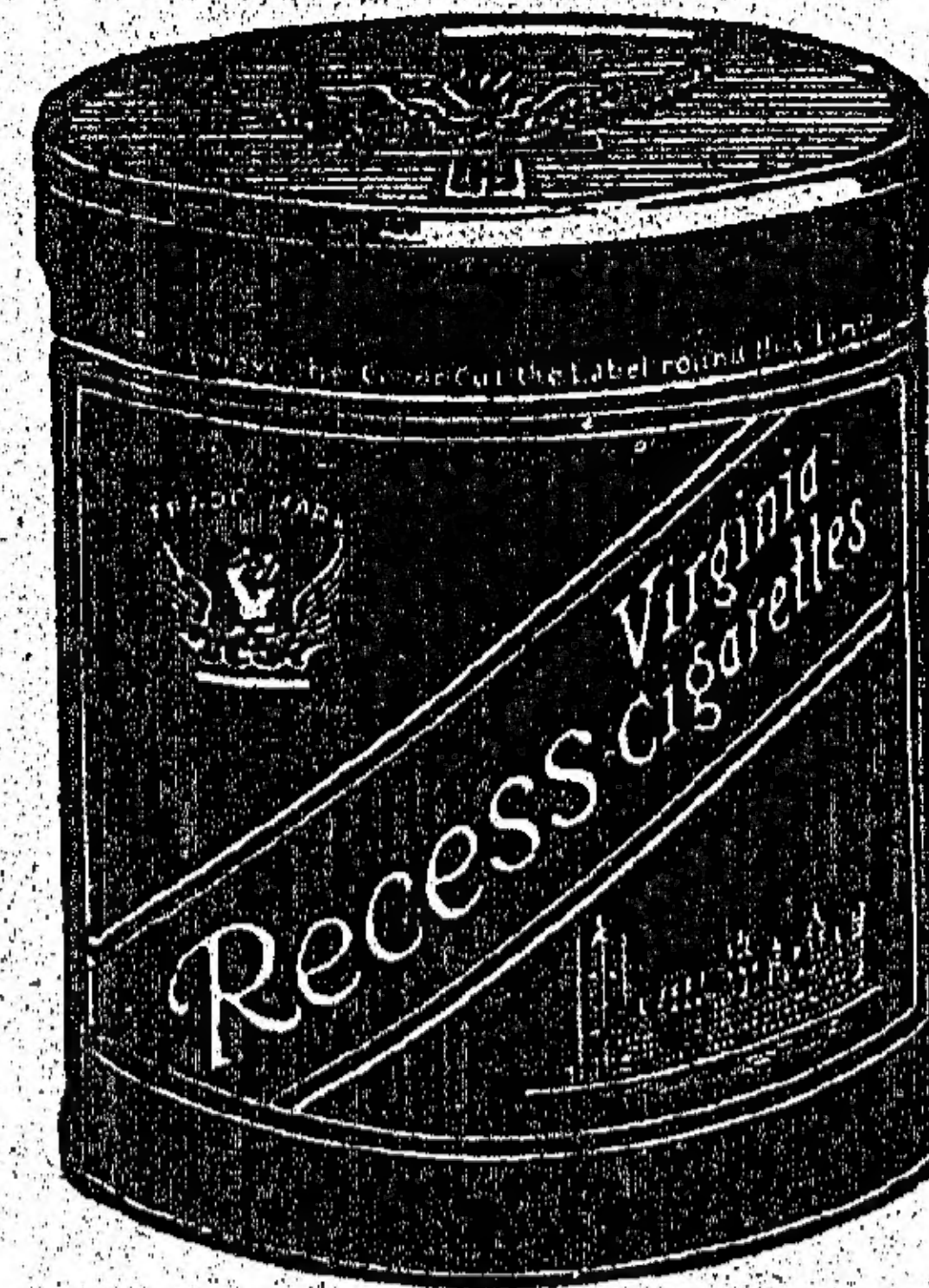
HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470]

RECESS No. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A Large Size Cigarette.



Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

L1488

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Shanghai ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$34,500,000

Reserve ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. ECKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq., W. L. PATTISON, Esq.

C. S. GIBBY, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. LAUDER, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

E. V. D. PARR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 3 " " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [19]

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 548,000

Reserve Fund ... 550,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,500,000

Reserve Fund ... \$3,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. G. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May 1917. [146]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN CHINESE)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL ORDER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Amoy, Canton, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung.

OTHERS—Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Comptes Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 5, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [194]

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1918.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI: Hankow, Chinkiang, Yangtze, Wanchow, Wanchow, Wanchow, Wanchow.

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